

The described drawings ~~numbered 1-18a~~ illustrates the invention. A Pin Weight, Figs. 1A-1H and collectively referred to herein by the numeral 10 and Pin Float referred to by numeral 10a and shown in Figs. 1I-1L ~~are exhibited in Figs. 1 and 1a~~ and show some of the various shapes available. ~~including pin 10b~~ Pin Weight 10 or A Pin Float 10a are used to enhance the bait action to increase the possibilities of catching fish and to gain the satisfaction of using a Pin Weight 10 or a Pin Float 10a properly, that you have outsmarted the fish. A Pin Weight 10 is comprised of two parts, a straight pin, similar to a sewing pin, and a weight molded from Epoxy with environmentally friendly fillers of Iron Ferrite, Barium Sulfate, Zirconium Silicate, or other heavy material or from toxic molten metal, such as Lead. A Pin Float 10a, similar in shape to the Pin Weight 10 in Fig. 1A-1H consists of the same straight pin 2 with Epoxy filled with micro balloons, ground cork, close cell foam, or other buoyant materials bonded to pin 2. Pin Weight 10 is inserted into soft plastic body 30 on the bottom surface 14 behind simultaneously poured flexible single diving lip 12. Pin Weight 10 at this location will cause lure 30 to dive head first and being forward on the lure bottom surface 14, lure 30 tail portion 14a will exhibit a more active fish enticing side to side action. Optional treble hook 11 is suspended from tandem hook 60 eye 8 with an "O" ring 9. Fishing lure 40 in Fig. 4 is comprised of a two-hook tandem hook 60, front line eye 4, provided for fish line 53 snap 38. Figs. 15, 15a15A, 15b-15B and 15c15C, illustrate a two lipped interchangeable flexible or rigid accessory, having lips 15a and 16a and a tapered hole 63a to recess line hook eye 4 or Hook Apparatus 22 line attachment hole 23. Flange 33 receives hook shanks 5 and 6a and line eye 4. Hook shanks 5 and 6a are held firm by a Cotter pin 52 in hole 29. Fig. 4 exhibits a Pin Weight 10 inserted through bottom surface 18 of frog shaped bait 40, which stabilizes bait and keeps it from spinning, when trolling or retrieving a cast. Pin Float 10a will make lure 40 ride higher in the water. More Pin Floats 10a may make some lures 40 buoyant enough to float. Some Pin Weights 10 and Pin Floats 10a are equipped with a barb 67. Fig 4 also shows two flexible planes 15 and 16 intersecting forming an angle between 75 degrees and 105 degrees. This angle provides means for water to pass lure 40 and cause controlled water disturbance in order to have an up and down frog like pulsating action. Intersecting flexible planes or blades 15 and 16 contain a large hole 63 at their intersection and bait vertical centerline. Hole 63 is provided to recess hook line

eye 4, into the lure 40, in order to balance lures and increase the up and down action. Line eye 4, both hook shanks 5 and 6a penetrate lure body 40 at an upwardly angle from the bottom posterior end. Only hook 61 extends above lure 40 and contacts wire weed guard 170 loop 57. Weed guard 170 is inserted in to surface of lures 40, 90, and 160 at an angle, so that top legs 56 and 56a can be flexed to connect and maintain tension with hook barb 62. Legs 58 and 58a inserted in bait at a specific angle penetrate through bait 40 bottom surface 18, where they are bent to the rear and parallel to the bottom surface, forming portions 59 and 59a, securing and aligning the weed guard 170 to the hook barb. Flexible blades 15 and 16 bend back wards when contacting obstructions, such as reeds, brush, or rocks, allowing lure 40 to pass over and around the impediment. Frog shaped lure 40, having upper 15 and lower 16 intersecting planes has the up and down action enhanced by the proper placement of Pin Weight 10 or Pin Float 10a impaled into lure body, weight inserted in bottom 18. Relocating Pin weight 10 will increase or decrease lure action. Pin Weight inserted in lure 40 side will cause lure 40 to rotate 90 degrees to exhibit a side-to-side action instead of expected up and down motion. Shorter lures generally exhibit a quicker action. Fig. 7 illustrating a soft worm shaped body 47, impaled on front top hook 6 of a modified two hook tandem hook 120. Worm 47 is positioned to the rear of the diving lip 12, so that Pin Float 10a can be inserted at front end of worm 47 and be positioned over the permanently affixed single flexible diving lip 41 a. 42a in Fig. 11 is rear extension of lip 41 is necessary to attach lip 41 securely to hook 120 and to insure proper action. Size of Pin Float 10a determines the depth lure 70 will run. In order to make a two hook tandem hook 60 more versatile, diving lips 32 and 32a were developed. They are secured by a cotter pin. 52. in hole 43 Hookmaster 50 is also made more versatile by developing flexible and rigid interchangeable single diving lips 32, and 32a. Holes 29 and 29b in blade flanges 33, 33a, 42, and 42a use the same holes 29 and 29b and cotter pin 52 for attachment. Fig 13 shows a front view of lip 41 with hole 43 in upper portion. Flange fitting 42 has closed portion 35 at top of lip flange 42. Tandem hook 120, short angled bent front portion 13 is installed inside lip 41. Eye 4 penetrates through lip 41 on short horizontal leg 5a. Short angled portion 13 is behind lip 41, when used with tandem hook and interchangeable flexible single bladed accessory. Hook line eye 4 at end of short leg 5a of hook shank 5 penetrates single flexible or rigid lip 12, 32,

32a or 41. Fig. 14a shows side view of rigid lip 140a with hook attachment flange 33a having holes 29 and 29b, used to secure single or double hook shanks 5 and 6a and Hookmaster 2 with cotter pin 52. Fig. 14b shows slot 34a in top portion of lip 32 to receive front portion 39 of Hookmaster 50. To make lure 40 concept more versatile, a double bladed accessory 150 was developed. Said Accessory 150 consists of an upper blade 15a and lower blade 16a, which intersect at an acute angle ranging between 75 degrees and 105 degrees, 90-degree angle being the preferred. Hole 63a is provided through intersection of blades 15a and 16a on bait vertical centerline. Depth of hole 63a is required to recess hook line eye 4 or Hookmaster 50 fishing line eyehole 23 helps to balance live or artificial baits and create a unique up and down action. Tandem Hook 60 or Hookmaster 50 is inserted through slot 43a in flange 42a and is secured by front bottom hook eye 24 and Cotter pin 52 through hole 29a. Hole 63a must be large enough to not interfere with the up and down motion of double loop accessory 37. Hookmaster 50 may be used with both single bladed 12 and double bladed accessory 150, by turning it up side down. Fig 16 is a Hookmaster 20 attached to an interchangeable double bladed accessory 150, having bait aligning and securing hook 28, recessed hole 63a, back of hole 39a, and double loop accessory 67 attached to Hookmaster 20 hole 23a. Also showing universal hole 29 and 29b, along with cotter pin 52, which secures accessory 150 to Hookmaster 20. Curved upper front hook 6 and 6a impales soft artificial bait 160. Optional single separate hook 55 is attached to tandem hook 110 by an "O" ring 9 attached to hook eye 8. Pin Float 3b is inserted in front surface of bait 160 with pin 2. Wire weed guard 170 is bent into an acute angle. One end contains loop 57 connected to legs 56, which is flexed and held in tension at bottom of hook barb 62a, Pin Weight 10b having elongated body portion 1c or Pin Float with body 3d and pin 2b and 2c extending from either end. Said Pin Weight 10b with bodies 1c or 3d are concealed in soft plastic bait, such as a worm 47, shown in Fig 18 by slit 65. Fig. ~~18a~~ 18A shows Pin Float 3d partially concealed in worm body 47. Pin Float 3d can be sealed into slit 65 by passing a hot knife over incision 65 and melting material edges together.

In the Drawings:

Please replace drawing sheet 1 of 3 originally submitted, with revised drawing sheet 1 of 3 enclosed herewith.